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While, as has been said, the author admits that Italy does not rank with Germany, England and the United States in the study of psychology, we should not lose the significance of the fact that this voluminous and apparently accurate book emanates from that country. It is one of many indications of scientific activity in the Fatherland of Bruno, Vico and Galileo.

PRINCIPII DI LOGICA REALI. By *N. R. D'Alfonso*. G. B. Paravia e C. Turin. Rome, Milan, Florence, Naples. 1894. Pages, 70. Price, L. 1.50.

In this small treatise consisting of five lessons given in the second course of the Royal Lyceum of Rome, may be found a discussion of the following topics; logical and psychological representation, the judgment and its elements some considerations of the same, the formation of the concept and finally the concept. The treatment is elementary, logical and clear. Considerable attention is given to definition of the terms employed. The author seeks to avoid the confusion which he thinks has arisen from the failure to distinguish clearly between concept, idea, and representation. The work is of value both to students beginning the subject of psychology and to those who are already familiar with its principles.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BACTERIOLOGY. By *Dr. Ferdinand Hueppe*, Professor of Hygiene in the University of Prague. Authorised Translation from the German, by Dr. E. O. Jordan, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Chicago. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd. 1899. Pages, x+467. Price. \$1.75 (9s.).

There exist comprehensive manuals of bacteriology which attempt to bring together all the available data on the subject, and also text-books which both expound the methods used and set forth the more important facts of the subject with special reference to the needs of the physician; but in all these instances the natural-history side of bacteriology has been emphasised, while the scientific side has been kept quite in the back-ground. But, contends Professor Hueppe, bacteriology is now "in transition from the natural history stage to the scientific," and he has consequently endeavored in the present work to attempt "a critical and comprehensive exposition of bacteriology" based clearly and solidly on scientific conceptions. He terms it "the first mechanical and monistic exposition of bacteriology, in which "adequate recognition is given not only to the point of view of the physician, but to that of the botanist, the general biologist, and the chemist, and indeed to that of all those who have a general interest in the progress of modern science and who wish to inform themselves upon the practically important questions of the day." In this sense, the work will serve as a useful complement to the other books.

Dr. Hueppe is himself something of a metaphysician, and he has taken special delight in assailing the ontological conceptions which are especially rife in medicine, and which in his opinion have given rise to some very questionable develop-

ments and applications of bacteriological science. Dr. Hueppe is very radical and forcible in the expression of his views, and his opinions will be found to run counter to many popular and professional beliefs. He has laid special emphasis upon the hygienic lessons of bacteriology, and his chapters on immunity and the prevention of infectious disease are in a practical sense the most important in the whole book. They are also quite intelligible to the reader who would not care to enter on the technical discussions of the opening chapters; and certainly these questions of health are questions that appeal to every one.

The titles of the main subjects of the book are as follows: The Structure of Bacteria; The Vital Phenomena of Bacteria; Brief Descriptions of the Most Important Pathogenic Bacteria; The Cause of Infectious Disease; Can Disease be Cured by Combating the Cause?; Immunity, Protective Inoculation, Curative Inoculation; The Prevention of Infectious Disease by Combating the Cause of the Disease; and the History of Bacteriology. There are twenty-eight woodcuts in the book, and five colored plates.

ALLGEMEINE GESCHICHTE DER PHILOSOPHIE MIT BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER RELIGIONEN. Von *Dr. Paul Deussen*, Professor an der Universität Kiel. Erster Band, zweite Abtheilung: die Philosophie der Upanishad's. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus. 1899. Pages, xii+368.

The second volume of the voluminous history of philosophy which Prof. Paul Deussen is writing, and which was exhaustively discussed in Vol. V., page 456, of *The Monist*, treats of the philosophy of the Upanishads. This philosophy, in Prof. Deussen's view, is the culminating point of Indian thought; it was reached in the Vedic and pre-Buddhistic period, and was never excelled in philosophical significance by any succeeding systems, neither by the Sāṅkhya system nor by Buddhism, which last he maintains is dependent in its essential points upon the doctrines of the Upanishads. The ideas of the Vedānta philosophy formed thus the primordial intellectual atmosphere of India, and have permeated all subsequent products, making the Upanishads possess for every Brahmanic Indian the same value that the New Testament possesses for Christians. This system covers, therefore, in Professor Deussen's opinion, a most momentous period in the history of philosophy, and is a phenomenon which deserves to be treated with far greater exhaustiveness and profundity than it has hitherto received. The subject is certainly historically, philologically, and philosophically a highly complicated one, and from Professor Deussen's previous original labors in these departments we may expect a very competent and unitary exposition of it. The reigning opinions here are greatly at variance, and almost totally irreconcilable, so that those who desire a scientific, first-hand, and strictly consistent presentation of the Vedānta doctrines will be compelled to resort to Deussen's authoritative book. Moreover, the execution of the task is enhanced by Professor Deussen's outspoken sympathy for this species of philosophical speculation.